

From the Brooklyn Harbinger.

Slave Case.

A trial which excited much interest, was held in this town on Thursday last, before Hon. Joseph East, Judge of the County Court, for the purpose of deciding on a colored girl, by the name of Annah Pendleton, claimed to be a fugitive slave belonging to a Mrs. Price, of Richmond, Virginia. The girl, it seems, came to New-York with Mrs. Price, and although strictly guarded, found means, prompted by the love of liberty, to escape to Hartford, and from there to Hampton, where she has resided for about three years past, and until arrested at the instigation of Doctor Price, son of the above named Mrs. Price, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, and brought before Judge Easton for trial. The residence of this girl, it appears from what information we can collect, was made known to Doctor Price, by a comfortable fellow named Fuller, formerly a resident of Hampton, but now of the South, to whom it is said, Doctor Price is indebted, and that the girl was, if found a slave, to be sold to satisfy such demand.

The girl claimed that she, although formerly held as a slave, was not legally such; that her mother was a free citizen of the West-Indies, but when young, was stolen, and sold to a white man, who held her as a slave; yet never was such, according to the laws of Virginia; consequently, that she (the girl) was a free person, and that Mr. Price had no more legal claim on her as a slave, than on any other free person. This statement we are inclined to think substantially correct, from the facts connected with the trial, and the conduct of the girl at various times, and under such circumstances that she could have no possible motive to deceive.

Whatever may have been the real character of Doctor Price, we presume not to say, but as developed during the trial, the impression created was very unfavorable in regard to his honesty. He made the attempt, as appears from unimpeached evidence, to get possession of the girl without a trial; being aware, probably, that he could not substantiate his claim before a court and jury, but failing in this, as the girl positively refused to go with him on any consideration, his next resort was to legal proceedings.

The trial commenced about 9 o'clock in the morning, and after a short delay, the court proceeded to the Act passed by the Legislature in 1838, some considerable delay was experienced in arguing various points of law. The first move was for the Plaintiff to give bonds; but whether those bonds were to be sufficient to cover the damages which the jury might award to the girl in case the plaintiff did not make good his claim, or whether it was a question which was argued at some length. On this point, the court did not decide, but stated that it was in the power of the court to increase the bonds at any stage of the trial, he would for the present fix the bonds at \$200. Such, however, was the strong sympathy excited in behalf of the defendant, that no one would object to a reduction, although the use was made to put into their hands collateral security the full amount of the bond in cash, excepting J. A. Welch, Esq., counsel for the plaintiff, who thought the power of a 50 dollar bill or something else was 'conscientiously' induced to employ his talents and energies to ensnare a free and fearless girl. He however was objected to, and the amount of the bonds finally put into the hands of the court. Gen. C. F. Cleveland, counsel for the defendant, then demanded that the girl should be released on bonds, which was fixed by the court at \$500, and instantly given. The defendant's counsel then called for the Power of Attorney, giving Power of Attorney to arrest this girl. An instrument purporting to be such, was produced, and whether it was genuine or manufactured here by Price, could be determined only by the evidence of Price, which the Court decided was admissible; thus giving a man the privilege of substantiating his own Power of Attorney by his own oath. Strong suspicions were manifested, however, that this instrument was forged, from the fact that Price could not produce it on the evening preceding the trial, as testified by Welch, and also from the appearance of the document. Price was then questioned about his interest in the case, on which point his evidence was vague and contradictory. He testified that his mother gave him money to pay the expense of recovering the girl; but when interrogated as to how much he gave him, he fixed it at various amounts; but at last said it was \$300. He then stated that his mother gave him a 500 dollar bill; which was produced; which, in case he did not recover the girl, was to be his own; and that if the girl was found a slave, she was to live in his family. Thus showing his direct interest in the case, and disqualifying himself as a witness. This point was not decided when the defendants proposed going to a Jury trial forthwith. The plaintiff wished it put off until November, so that he might return to Richmond and collect more evidence in the case; but when notified by General Cleveland that he had an Attorney in Richmond, who would attend to the taking of depositions, Dr. Price withdrew the suit, although otherwise advised and urged by his counsel. The girl had previously been taken care of, and is now at liberty, and in safe hands. Great credit is due Gen. Cleveland for the able and ingenious manner in which he managed the defence, in which he volunteered his services after having refused to engage for the plaintiff, and it must be a source of consolation to that gentleman to reflect that his influence was on the side of Justice and Humanity, and also that he has with him, the sympathies of a generous community.

British Guiana.

The following is a continuation of the letters received from the American colored emigrants to Guiana, addressed to their friends in Baltimore.

Georgetown, June 20th, 1840.

Dear friend and brother! It affords me great pleasure to address you by a few lines, to inform you that I received your kind letter, and was glad to hear that you and your family were well; I am well at this time, and all the emigrants generally. Dear Walker, it affords me great satisfaction to inform you that your son James arrived here safe, after a passage of 22 days; he had good luck, for we had 43 days passage; and lost one of our passengers, Mrs. Cooper, who died in the passage; she was formerly the wife of Mr. Thomas Page, and was well in good spirits. Dear friend, I am highly pleased with this place, and am certain that I can make it my home. I am at work for \$7.50 per week, but I shall come home by way of Trinidad. Give my love to all my friends, and tell them this is their home, tell them the tradesmen to come, for here is work, and amidst all, here is liberty. Tell them, all the principal work is done by colored men; tell them the water is good. However, Messrs. Peck and Price have told them more than I can. Give my love to Mr. Watts and family. Excuse this letter. I remain with respect yours,

JACOB R. GIBBS.

To Mr. J. P. Walker.

Georgetown, Demarara, June 20th, 1840.

Dear friend! It is with much pleasure I embrace this opportunity to inform you that I had the unspeakable pleasure to receive two letters from your kind hand, according to promise; dear friend, you shall ever find me eagerly prompt. I was much pleased to hear that you were well, and your family likewise. Give my best love to your father and mother and wife, also give my respects to Mr. George Johnson, your neighbor, and tell him that his business is first rate. Dear sir, a man of your capability has no business to stay in the United States, when here you can become a clerk in situations according to your capability, and what is greater than all, here you can feel yourself a man, in short there is nothing to hinder you and me from being men, and feeling the same. Dear sir, we all arrived safe, with one exception, we lost Mr. Thomas Page's former wife, who had become Mrs. Cooper, she died of the measles after we were out about twenty days. Dear sir, you will excuse the papers, as this vessel is not going direct to Baltimore. There are a few who are dissatisfied, but that we may look for.

I remain yours, with respect,

JACOB R. GIBBS.

To Mr. Henry P. Fortie, Baltimore.

Georgetown, June 20th, 1840.

Dear brother! I now embrace this opportunity to inform you that I am well at present, and hope these few lines may find you and your family the same. Dear Jones, your present business is good out here, but if you would prefer keeping a store, such as a small grocery, and good here, but if you want to make money at that, you must lay out about one hundred dollars in hogs, chickens, turkeys, geese, etc., all alive. You can make one dollar per day, you can judge what a man can do at this business. I have not a great deal to say, more than I am much

pleased with the country in every respect. I am at work at this time for \$1.25 per day, but I shall not work long for that, I can get 1.50 per day. I received a letter from Mr. Henry P. Fortie, and he informed me that our brothers, Mr. Sails and Mr. Cannack, were about to embark for Trinidad. I am with respect, your brother,

JACOB R. GIBBS.

Georgetown, Demarara, June 24th, 1840.

Dear father and mother: I take this opportunity of informing you that I am well, and hope these few lines may find you the same. We had a long passage of 43 days; I am well pleased with the place, and think we can live here; we have the honor of being acquainted with some of the most respectable gentlemen of the place. I have spent some of my time with Mr. Reddon, editor of the Guiana Reformer, and Richard and his family with the Rev. Mr. McFarland, and it was with a great deal of reluctance that they parted with us. I am about to enter Mr. Reddon's printing office; I expect, I expect, will be from \$50 to \$60 per month, after a while; I live in the house with Mr. Reddon and his family, and Sarah makes dresses. I would advise you not to come, until you hear from me again, but when you do, to bring every thing you can, hogs and poultry, &c. My love to brothers and sisters, and Mr. Johnson and aunt Eliza, and my dear old grandmother, and Messrs. Fortie, Fairfield and Wintz, and all enquiring friends.

I remain, your affectionate son,

GEORGE H. FREEMAN.

To Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Baltimore.

Demarara, June 24th, 1840.

Dear father: I inform you that I am well at present, and hope this may find you the same. My family are all well; I have not had one hour's indisposition since I left Baltimore. If you send me a package of 13 days, but thank God, landed in perfect safety, with one exception. We are pleased with the place, and are going to work in the country for Mr. Benjamin. I would just say that I am free indeed; the water is as good as need be; if I had known when I do now, before I left home, I might have been worth \$200 in two days after I landed. You will please send me out as soon as you can, one dozen hogs. This is the best place in the world; since I have been here, I have had good luck, and I like it; if you send me all I send for, I will make you well off; send me all you can, and I come myself. I have not found it warmer here than in Baltimore. If you send me all I send for, and bring all the hogs you have, you can live with-out work and make money. Please to write to me, as soon as you can, and direct your letter to Mr. Benjamin, in Water street. No more at present, but remain your affectionate son.

SOLOMAN DOWDEN, Jr.

To Solomon Dowden, Senr., Baltimore.

Demarara, June 20th, 1840.

Dear friend: I now embrace this opportunity to inform you that myself and children are all well at present, and hope these few lines may find you and your family the same. I must also inform you that I have a long passage of 43 days, but notwithstanding a very pleasant one, I am glad to inform you that I am happily situated, with all my children at the same place. I have nothing to do but to wash clothes for six persons, for which I receive four dollars per month. Dear Castor, I must inform you that I am highly pleased with this place, and would to God that you were all here, for I never was better situated in my life. Please to give all the children's love to their father, and tell him, that Sarah says he had better come out here; there is a first rate place for him, where we live, to follow just the same business which he now does, right in the heart of the city. The gentleman's name with whom we live, is Mr. Forrester.

Dear Noah, if you come out here, bring all your hogs with you, if you can, for they sell very high here; also, bring chickens and dried fruit. Please tell all my friends that I am doing well, and am much pleased with the place. Little Palcaner and little Daniel are both going to school; I only pay two dollars a quarter for both.

CHARLOTTE ANN PHILLIPS.

To Mr. Noah Castor, Baltimore.

Georgetown, Demarara, July 26th, 1840.

To Mrs. Belinda Crew, Baltimore.

Dear madam: I must inform you by this letter, that since my last, Francis has made arrangements to go home, so he will give you all the children, and I am very loath to let Francis go, for I intended that we should all keep together if possible; but I could not prevail on him to stay, he wanted to see his wife so bad that he could not stay away from her any longer. Perhaps I have seen much of this country, but I have not been to this country, or the delegates. I have not done much work as yet, but have travelled a great deal for curiosity. After I receive a letter, I will then give you a full statement of my travels, &c. Asbury has done very well, but he will not give himself a chance to save money, he is patient. Richard has steady employment, and in a little time will save some money. He says that he does not intend to come home under a year at least. Tell mother that I certainly will take care of him. I have been at considerable expense since I have been here, but I have always made out to pay my way, and so soon as I can get a little before-hand, I will send you some money.

I remain your dear and affectionate husband,

RICHARD T. CREW.

To Belinda Crew, Baltimore.

Third Paper—Abolition Press.

The following papers, if we mistake not, are in favor of the anti-slavery cause. The Anti-Slavery Reporter, New-York City; Friend of Man, Utica, N. Y.; Abolition Standard, Concord, N. H.; Mass. Abolitionist, Boston, Mass.; Michigan Freeman, and Cazenovia Abolitionist.

The following Periodicals are opposed to it; viz: National Anti-Slavery Standard, New-York; Pennsylvania Freeman, Philadelphia; Liberator, New-York; Herald of Freedom, Concord, N. H.; Charter Oak, Conn.; Voice of Freedom, and Vermont Telegraph, Vt.; Xenia Free Press, and Aurora, Ohio; Union Herald, Cazenovia, N. Y.; The Christian Witness, Pittsburg; and the Philanthropist, Cincinnati, Ohio, have not committed themselves. We understand that the Illinois State Society has endorsed the third party measure, which we believe, is the only State Society that has done so. The other States have either condemned the measure, expressed no decided opinion, or have not acted in relation to it.

On the whole, it is evident that there is a large majority of the abolitionists in the United States who are opposed to the course of independent nominations, or the organization of a distinct political party, and we do sincerely hope they will maintain their integrity and not be caught in the net which is so honestly spread. Not deceived by the vain hope, that by the power of your ballot, you will overturn the Southern prison house. 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord.'—Union Herald.

* This is a mistake. The Witness is against, and the Philanthropist in favor of the third party.

Another mistake. The Illinois Society has not sanctioned the movement; but the N. Y. State Society has done so recently.—En. Lib.

Nexto Revolt. On Saturday last, several negroes belonging to Mr. Green's plantation in Anne Arundel County, Md. refused to obey the overseer, and threatened to murder Mr. G.'s family. The police were summoned, and meanwhile, the negroes armed themselves with synths and clubs. The officer received severe wounds from a synth. The whites were obliged to fly; the negroes pursued them, and they were saved only by the fleetness of their horses. The negroes, with one exception, have been arrested. Baltimore Sun.

In Carroll county, La., a fracas took place between a deputy sheriff and his assistants, and the leader of a gang of negro stealers. The sheriff and the negro stealer were both killed on the spot.

On the 7th ult. Col. Warren C. Whitaker of Clinton, La. was shot down, while standing in his yard, giving orders to his negroes for the day. Four of his negroes are in jail under suspicion of being accessory to the deed.

THE LIBERATOR.

BOSTON:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 16, 1840.

State Anti-Slavery Convention.

The Anti-Slavery Convention called by the committee of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, assembled at the Methodist meeting-house in Worcester, on Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1840, and on being called to order, J. M. Fisk, of West Brookfield, was chosen President pro tem. and W. C. Coffin, of New Bedford, Secretary pro tem.

Oliver Johnson, Wm. Bassett, Wm. B. Earle, N. P. Rogers, and Richard Clapp, were chosen a committee to nominate officers of the Convention, who reported the following:

President.—AMOS FARNSWORTH, of Groton.

Vice Presidents.—John M. Fisk, of West Brookfield; Effingham L. Capron, of Uxbridge; Nathaniel Johnson, of New-Bedford; Wm. B. Earle, of Worcester; Richard Clapp, of Dorchester.

Secretaries.—Wm. C. Coffin, of New-Bedford; Joseph S. Wall, of Worcester.

On motion of Wm. C. Coffin, the following committee were chosen to prepare business for the convention.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Abby Kelley, Wm. B. Earle, Francis Jackson, Wm. Bassett, Hiram A. Morse.

On motion of Wm. Bassett, Mary P. Kenney was added to the business committee.

During the absence of the business committee, interesting letters were read from Peleg Clarke, of Canterbury, R. I.; J. N. T. Tucker, of Apollonia, N. Y.; J. Miller McKim, of Philadelphia; J. C. Hathaway, of Farmington, Ontario; Co. N. Y., and Luther Myrick, of Cazenovia, N. Y. to which were laid on the table.

The following gentlemen were chosen a finance committee, and also committee on the roll:

Wm. M. Chace, Joshua T. Everett, Samuel May, Elias Smith, Wm. B. Stone.

The business committee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That those professed ministers of the gospel, who, at this stage of the anti-slavery enterprise, continue to oppose that enterprise, or neglect to do so, and who, by their conduct, are unworthy of the support or countenance of the people.

This resolution was laid on the table, and Oliver Johnson offered the following:

Resolved, That all persons in favor of immediate and universal emancipation be invited to take seats in this convention.

The former resolution was again taken up, and discussed by G. W. Stacy, J. Davenport, O. Johnson, C. P. Grosvenor, N. P. Rogers, Samuel May, C. W. Denison, S. Ford, and W. L. Garrison.

On motion of W. L. Garrison, adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON. The Convention met, pursuant to adjournment.

On motion of O. Johnson, Joshua T. Everett of Princeton was added to the list of Vice-Presidents.

The resolution on the table in the forenoon was taken up, and further discussed by O. Johnson, A. Beane, S. May, Trumbull, Burleigh, Garrison, Abby Kelley, Tanner, and Folsom, and passed by a unanimous vote.

Mr. Garrison, from the business committee, reported the following resolutions, which, on motion of O. Johnson, were laid on the table:

Resolved, That those professed abolitionists, who continue to support a pro-slavery pulpit, or to sustain pro-slavery candidates for office, show to the world that they love their own convenience and worldly interests, their party and their sect more than they do God and the slave, and are unworthy the profession they bear.

Resolved, That all expectations of promoting the welfare of the church by the support of a pro-slavery ministry, or of promoting the pecuniary or other interests of the community by supporting pro-slavery candidates for office, are utterly fallacious, and must of necessity end in disappointment.

Resolved, That those bodies professing to be churches of Christ, which in any way give their sanction to slavery, or neglect to bear an unequivocal testimony against it, or endeavor to obstruct the action of their members who are laboring for its overthrow, are unworthy the name they have assumed, and ought not to be sustained or countenanced by abolitionists.

Voted, That this evening be set apart to hear the report of the delegates to the (so called) World's Convention.

The first of the series of resolutions reported by the business committee was then taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Lincoln, Comings, Johnson, Rogers, Garrison, and C. W. Denison. Mr. Comings offered the following amendment, which was rejected, and the original resolution passed:

Resolved, That those professed abolitionists, who maintain that it is a duty to support ministers, and yet continue to support a pro-slavery ministry, or to sustain pro-slavery candidates for office, show to the world that they love their own convenience and worldly interests, their party and their sect more than they do God and the slave, and are unworthy the profession they bear.

Voted, That when the convention adjourns, it be to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The second resolution of the series was then taken up, discussed by Garrison, Rogers, Loring, and Abby Kelley. The resolution was then laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned.

TUESDAY EVENING. The Convention again assembled.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of twelve be appointed to report and publish a list of six or more anti-slavery friends in each of the several congressional districts of this State, to order for further information to those who desire to scatter their votes at the approaching Presidential election.

The following persons were chosen on this committee:

District No. 1.—Elliis Gray Loring, of Boston.
" " 2.—Christopher Robinson, of Lynn.
" " 3.—Wm. Ashby, of Salem.
" " 4.—Amos Farnsworth, of Groton.
" " 5.—Wm. B. Earle, of Leicester.
" " 6.—Southworth Howland, of Brookfield.
" " 7.—J. A. Saxton.
" " 8.—Josiah Henshaw, of Brookfield.
" " 9.—Nathan Heaton, of Franklin.
" " 10.—Nathan Johnson, of New-Bedford.
" " 11.—Wm. C. Coffin, of do.
" " 12.—Richard Clapp, of Dorchester.

Voted, That this committee report to-morrow afternoon.

Ellis Gray Loring made some remarks on the subject of finance, and on motion J. O. Burleigh, voted to circulate subscription papers and contribution-boxes for donations and pledges. The sum of \$320 was contributed or pledged, and the further consideration of the subject was postponed to 10 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

The business committee reported the following resolutions, whereupon W. L. Garrison and N. P. Rogers proceeded to give an account of their mission to the so-called World's Convention:

Resolved, That the course of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Nathaniel P. Rogers, Charles Lenox Remond, and Wm. Adams, as delegates to the 'World's Convention,' in declining to take a seat in the Conference substituted for that body, meets the cordial approval of this Convention, as a course entirely consistent with the principles of the Societies which they represented, and imperatively called for the ungenerous and exclusive character of that Conference.

Resolved, That the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, in organizing the Conference held recently in London, deceived the expectations and baffled the hopes of the abolitionists of this country, who were looking for a 'World's Con-

vention,' and insulted the American Anti-Slavery Society, by dishonoring its credentials, and rejecting its delegates.

On motion of Oliver Johnson, the following resolution was added to the above, and the whole were passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of the abolitionists of this Commonwealth be specially due to Wendell Phillips, Prof. Wm. Adams, and George Bradburn, for their defence of the right of the female delegates from this country to seats in the London Conference; and that those members of the Conference from Great Britain, who stood up with these friends of humanity in defence of the right, have won for themselves the admiration and gratitude of all whose abolitionism is not narrowed and shrivelled by sectarian and party influences.

The Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock, to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 7. The Convention again came together.

The second resolution of the series offered by the business committee yesterday afternoon, was discussed by Burleigh, Duvall, Garrison, Wm. B. Earle, and Mellican, and the resolution was passed.

The hour assigned having arrived, the subject of finance was again taken up, and while donations and pledges were being received, remarks were made by Chace, Comings, Tanner, Rogers, and Trumbull.

The third resolution of the series reported yesterday was taken up and discussed by Beane, Garrison, Kelley, Johnson, Morse and Bassett, and the resolution unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The nominating committee, under the resolution of last evening made a report, which, after discussion by Burleigh, Garrison, Davenport, Rogers, and Jackson, was laid on the table.

W. L. Garrison, from the business committee, reported the following resolutions, which, after discussion by Scott, Garrison, Earle, Johnson, Rogers, Everett, and Duvall, were passed, unanimously, with one exception:

Resolved, That William Henry Harrison and Martin Van Buren, with their accompanying candidates to the offices to which they are nominated, stand pledged before the nation as the rival enemies of the anti-slavery enterprise, and cannot be voted for by any man who loves that cause, or professes the name of an abolitionist; and who acquiesces in their principles, and dishonors his profession.

Resolved, That this Convention give no countenance to the third party movement, (as it is called)—that that movement is presented in opposition to the sound judgment and clearly expressed voice of a large majority of the American abolitionists; and that its tendency is injurious to the moral progress of the anti-slavery cause.

The following resolutions, reported by the business committee, were passed unanimously, after discussion by several individuals:

Resolved, That the marriage law of this Commonwealth, which degrades and punishes persons on account of their complexion, and puts asunder, in an ignominious and profligate manner, those whom God has joined together, is a blot upon the character of the State, anti-republican in its operation, and diametrically opposed to the spirit of the gospel, and should be immediately erased from the Statute Book.

Resolved, That this Convention would most urgently call upon the friends of equal rights in Massachusetts to renew their petitions to the Legislature for the abrogation of this unrighteous law at its next session.

Resolved, That, in calling for the repeal of this law, we do so, not because it relates to the subject of matrimony, but on the ground of its palpable absurdity, injustice, and oppression.

Resolved, That petitioning Congress and the State Legislature, in relation to the existence of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and the Territories, is one of the most effectual means of promoting our enterprise; we therefore entreat abolitionists not to remit their efforts in this particular sphere of action.

Whereas, the American Anti-Slavery Society has been treacherously and surreptitiously deprived of its former official organ, THE EMANCIPATOR, by those to whom it had confidently entrusted the management of its affairs; and whereas, the present Executive Committee of that Society, relying upon the support and countenance of their constituents, and with a promptness and energy which do them great credit, have commenced the publication of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, to be under the editorial care of our highly esteemed brother, NATHANIEL P. ROGERS; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly commend the said paper to the confidence and liberal patronage of the abolitionists of this Commonwealth, and of the whole country, as a journal which the great interests of the cause demand should be faithfully and vigorously sustained.

The following resolution was presented to the business committee by a member of the M. E. church:

Resolved, That the passage of a resolution by the late General Convention of the M. E. church, held in Baltimore, declaring it inexpedient and unjustifiable to admit the testimonies of colored persons in the trial of white persons, is an additional evidence that slavery is the great power which rules the church as well as the State, and to order for further information to those who desire to scatter their votes at the approaching Presidential election.

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to the degradation by their con-
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Hampden Association, are
betraying an indifference to
a hardness of heart in
abolitionism and with the
most of this Convention, for
this meeting-house, for the
city of Boston.

CHURCH, President.
J. Collins.

LETTER FROM J. N. TUCKER.
APRIL, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1840.

DEAR SIR:
Years of the 11th, inviting my attendance at your
convention at Worcester and Spring-
field, was received on my return from the univer-
sity of State Society in a reply to which I ac-
cepted of the opportunity of placing you,
were it in my power, in the hands of New-
England, and would be glad to embrace. Yes, proudly
I would tread upon that soil which supported our
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that anti-slavery men would not give their suffrages
to pro-slavery candidates. You must declare that
those who may conscientiously go to the polls should
vote for men who are in favor of liberty. The ex-
isting political sects are such, and such are their
candidates, that no abolitionist can consistently sus-
tain them. It now devolves upon us to adopt such
a policy, and put up such nominees for office, as
they can support. This, it seems to me, is the only
way of performing a solemn duty which we owe to
consistency and to our cause,—that of bearing a
public, unequivocal testimony against slavery in our
political relations.

That these suggestions may be kindly listened to
and wisely acted on, is the desire of
Your sincere friend,
J. M. McKIM.

John A. Collins.

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

The annual meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery
Society was held in this city on Wednesday last.
Our paper goes to press too early to enable us to give
any account of its proceedings. The following was
among the letters read to the meeting:

BOSTON, OCT. 13, 1840.

Mrs. MARIA W. CHAPMAN:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—As I am pledged to be present
at the quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-
Slavery Society, which is to be held at Groton to-morrow,
it will not be in my power to address the
members of the Boston Female A. S. Society, in ac-
cordance with your invitation. Under these circum-
stances, the best and only thing I can do is to say, on
paper, that, if it were possible for me to be in two
places at the same time, it would give me the great
satisfaction to participate in the proceedings of your
meeting.

I congratulate the Boston Female Anti-Slavery So-
ciety on the fact, that notwithstanding its denials has
been "officially" proclaimed to the country, it is still
in existence, animated with more than pristine zeal
and courage,—devising ways and means for the fur-
therance of our great anti-slavery enterprise,—un-
deterred by the secession of treacherous friends and
the assaults of open foes,—and resolved to keep the
field until liberty be proclaimed throughout all the
land unto all the inhabitants thereof. I congratulate
the Society that it is once more a united body, hav-
ing one faith, one spirit, one purpose; that the evil
spirit of sectarianism has been cast out of it, and sent
to "its own place"; that though among its members
are found persons of almost every religious persua-
sion in the land, there is, nevertheless, benevolent
sympathy and true Christian charity among them all,
leading them to forget all theological disputes and
sectarian distinctions in the cause of suffering hu-
manity; and that it has lost nothing, but gained much,
by the withdrawal of those whose love of sect is stronger
than their abhorrence of slavery.

I think the Committee for their kind invitation.
I have long wished to mingle with the free spirits
of Massachusetts, and catch something of their ar-
dor and devotion in the cause of humanity; but cir-
cumstances are such that I cannot consistently do
myself the pleasure of being present at the proposed
Conventions. I view the present as a most impor-
tant opportunity for the cause of humanity. The
election of the President, and the election of the Vice-
President, are the two great political parties threaten-
ing to drown, for a time at least, the voice of the bleed-
ing bondman as he cries for aid. The waves of
corruption and high party spirit that are rolling over
our land, will sweep away all who are not grounded
upon the immutable rock of principle. It is, then,
of the utmost importance, that every friend of the
slave should be vigilant and active, and that the
great principles of truth, which lie at the foundation
of our enterprise, should be pressed home upon the
consciences of men with a zeal and earnestness com-
mensurate with their importance. In a government
where the people are the source of power, the
responsibility of conferring power upon an un-
worthy candidate must rest upon the people; and
where the professed abolitionist who dare incur
the responsibility of casting a vote for Martin Van
Buren or William Henry Harrison? If such there
be, let him pause and reflect! If either of those
men occupy the Presidential chair for four years to
come, let him not be placed there by the votes of
abolitionists. Fully committed and pledged, as
they both are well known to be, to the slave power,
let it be a source of sweet reflection to any aboli-
tionist, as he listens to the cry of the southern
captive groaning beneath the oppressive burden of a
pro-slavery government, that the Chief Magistrate
that government was elevated to that position by the
aid of his vote?

Who is responsible for the "unrighteous decrees"
of this government? Most surely, the people. Let
every abolitionist see well to it, then, that the en-
dorsement and sanction of these "unrighteous decrees,"
be not received by the aid of his vote to elect them
to power, without which these unrighteous de-
crees could not be enacted nor executed. Let him
never give the slave occasion to say, when he is clo-
ven by the sword of power and office, that "my
professed friend furnished the instrument of my
destruction."

Will any say that "certain other great interests
must be taken into consideration"? Let such re-
member that no superstructure of political economy
can ever be upheld or supported, which is based on
the blood and tears, and groans of injured innocents;
and that no policy of either state or nation can ever
receive the approbation of heaven, or of good men,
which requires the sacrifice of eternal principle to
obtain it.

It is well known that both the great political par-
ties are the complete slaves of the South, and sworn
to do nothing which would interfere with the slave
power at their caucus and convention, and nominate
their candidates; and will continue to do so, so
long as freemen continue to support their candidates
for this time, under the present peculiar circum-
stances,—and he who does it is the slave of slaves.
Better at once come out openly, and swear
allegiance to the bloody monster, and sacrifice true
and right upon his unholy altar, than to do the
hiding of her subordinates and sub-agents. I do
hope that abolitionists will no longer bow down to
slavery at the ballot-box, and then insult high heav-
en by praying that "Every yoke may be broken, and
every chain may go free"; but let all who
have taken upon themselves the name of ABOLITION-
IST, either renounce it at once and forever, or go
forward with a eye single to Truth, and follow her
wherever she may lead, and sacrifice upon her holy
altar whatever she may require, whether it be party
prejudice, or the State, or even a seat in the
(so-called) World's Convention.

Respectfully thine,
J. C. HATHAWAY.

P. S. A heart full of love to the brethren and sis-
ters.

Letter from J. M. McKim.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30, 1840.

MY DEAR FRIEND:

Although I shall not be able to avail myself
of your kind invitation to attend the Anti-Slavery
Convention to be held at Worcester on the 7th and
8th of October, I am pleased to have an opportunity
of expressing the interest I feel in your contemplated
meeting, my sympathy with you, and my high
expectations of good to the cause from your delibera-
tions.

I am especially glad to see by your letter, that
the relations of abolitionists to the Church and State,
and the duties growing out of these relations, are to
be the subject of your discussion. You discuss the
subject of the Church, Massachusetts abolitionists
have spoken nobly, and done well. They have
avowed it to be the duty of the true opponents of
slavery to have no fellowship with any church, or
professed minister of the gospel, who either holds
slavery, or apologizes for slavery. Not that they
would recommend the abrogation of all religious
worship, or would "forsake the assembling of them-
selves together as the manner of some is;" but they
believe that worship to be acceptable, must be of-
fered up independent of pro-slavery sects, and that
Christians, who would keep themselves pure and be
consistent, should not belong to assemblies where
their dearest principles are despised, and where
they must become partakers of other men's sins.

Now I earnestly hope that the convention will im-
press upon abolitionists the duty of carrying out
this same principle in their citizen as well as Chris-
tian capacity. It will not be sufficient to resolve

that anti-slavery men would not give their suffrages
to pro-slavery candidates. You must declare that
those who may conscientiously go to the polls should
vote for men who are in favor of liberty. The ex-
isting political sects are such, and such are their
candidates, that no abolitionist can consistently sus-
tain them. It now devolves upon us to adopt such
a policy, and put up such nominees for office, as
they can support. This, it seems to me, is the only
way of performing a solemn duty which we owe to
consistency and to our cause,—that of bearing a
public, unequivocal testimony against slavery in our
political relations.

That these suggestions may be kindly listened to
and wisely acted on, is the desire of
Your sincere friend,
J. M. McKIM.

John A. Collins.

Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society.

The annual meeting of the Boston Female Anti-Slavery
Society was held in this city on Wednesday last.
Our paper goes to press too early to enable us to give
any account of its proceedings. The following was
among the letters read to the meeting:

BOSTON, OCT. 13, 1840.

Mrs. MARIA W. CHAPMAN:

ESTEEMED FRIEND:—As I am pledged to be present
at the quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-
Slavery Society, which is to be held at Groton to-morrow,
it will not be in my power to address the
members of the Boston Female A. S. Society, in ac-
cordance with your invitation. Under these circum-
stances, the best and only thing I can do is to say, on
paper, that, if it were possible for me to be in two
places at the same time, it would give me the great
satisfaction to participate in the proceedings of your
meeting.

I congratulate the Boston Female Anti-Slavery So-
ciety on the fact, that notwithstanding its denials has
been "officially" proclaimed to the country, it is still
in existence, animated with more than pristine zeal
and courage,—devising ways and means for the fur-
therance of our great anti-slavery enterprise,—un-
deterred by the secession of treacherous friends and
the assaults of open foes,—and resolved to keep the
field until liberty be proclaimed throughout all the
land unto all the inhabitants thereof. I congratulate
the Society that it is once more a united body, hav-
ing one faith, one spirit, one purpose; that the evil
spirit of sectarianism has been cast out of it, and sent
to "its own place"; that though among its members
are found persons of almost every religious persua-
sion in the land, there is, nevertheless,

